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(54) **Method and apparatus for forming and applying composite layups having complex geometries**

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Bildung und Ablage von Verbundlagenwerkstoffen mit komplexen Geometrien

Procédé et appareil pour la formation et l'application des composites laminés ayant des géométries complexes

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This disclosure generally relates to fabrication of composite parts, and deals more particularly with a method and apparatus for forming and applying composite layups such as doublers, to part surfaces having complex geometries.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Automated fiber placement (AFP) machines may be used to layup composite laminate structures comprising multiple plies of one of more fiber orientations. Where the entire structure is fabricated using an AFP machine, the build rate may be dependant upon the speed of the AFP machine, since the plies are normally formed sequentially. In order to accelerate the build process, certain segments of the structure may be built by hand and applied to the structure as preassembled kits. For example, doublers may be preassembled and applied by hand as a subtask during the AFP build sequence. However, preassembling doubler layups by hand can be time consuming and difficult, particularly where the doublers must be applied to a structure having surface complex geometries, such as a multi-contoured nose or tail section of an airplane. Prior attempts to pre-assemble doublers using automated equipment have been limited to layups that are either flat or which have a constant curvature in one dimension. Examples of such automated equipment are to be found in EP-A-0,271,263 and US2009/0320292.

[0003] Accordingly, there is a need for a method and apparatus for forming and applying layups such as doublers to composite structures having complex surface geometries which include multiple contours.

SUMMARY

[0004] The present invention resides in a method according to claim 1 and in an apparatus according to claim 6.

[0005] The disclosed embodiments provide a method and apparatus for forming and applying layups on composite structures having complex shapes, such as multi-contoured parts. Layup, application and compaction requirements are integrated into a process that may use a single tool. The layups may be quickly formed to match the geometry of the part surface using an AFP machine to layup composite material on a tool having a multi-contoured tool face substantially matching the part surface. The tool may also be used to place and compact the layup on the part surface. The disclosed method and apparatus allows layups such as doublers to be fabricated off a main assembly line, thus permitting them to be re-worked as necessary and inspected without slowing down the main assembly process.

[0006] According to one disclosed embodiment, a method is provided of forming and placing a composite layup on a contoured part. The method includes forming a contoured composite layup on a tool contoured to substantially match the contour of the part. The method also includes generating a set of location data representing the location of the part relative to the tool. The method uses a manipulator and the location data to move the tool into proximity to the part and place the contoured layup on the part. Forming the contoured composite layup may be performed using an automatic fiber placement machine to automatically place composite material on the tool. The layup may be compacted against the part by inflating a bladder on the tool and/or by inflating a bag on the tool. The bag may be separated away from the compacted layup by deflating the bag. Generating the location data may be performed by determining the three-dimensional (3-D) position of the tool contour relative to the 3-D position of the part contour in a common 3-D reference system.

[0007] According to another embodiment, a method is provided of applying composite doublers on a part having a multi-contoured surface. The method includes drawing a vacuum bag down onto a multi-contoured face of a tool substantially matching the contours of the part surface. Composite plies are laid up on the tool face over the bag. The method includes generating a set of location data representing the location of the tool face relative to the surface of the part. The method further comprises using the location data and a manipulator to automatically move the tool into proximity to the part and place the layup against the part surface. The method also includes compacting the layup against the part surface by inflating the bag. Drawing the bag down onto the tool face is performed by drawing a vacuum in the bag.

[0008] According to still another embodiment, a method is provided of applying a layup on a part having a multi-contoured surface. The method includes drawing a flexible bag down onto a multi-contoured face of a tool substantially matching the contours of the parts surface. The method includes placing a composite layup on the bag-covered tool face and moving the tool into proximity to the part and using the tool to place the layup on the parts surface. The method also includes compacting the layup against the parts surface by inflating the bag and separating the bag from the compacted layup by drawing a vacuum in the bag. The method may further comprise compacting the layup against the parts surface by inflating a bladder between the tool face and the bag.

[0009] According to still another embodiment, apparatus is provided for applying composite layups on a contoured substrate. The apparatus includes a tool, first and second compactors, and means for controlling the first and second compactors. The tool is adapted to be mounted on a manipulator for moving the tool into proximity to the substrate and includes a contoured tool face substantially matching the contour of the substrate. The first flexible compactor covers the tool face and is adapted to

have a composite layup placed thereon. The second flexible compactor is disposed between the first compactor and the tool face for compacting the layup onto the substrate. The first compactor may include a vacuum bag sealed to the tool, and the second compactor may include a flexible, inflatable Bladder. The means for controlling the first and second compactors may include a pressure source, a vacuum source, and a controller for selectively pressurizing and depressurizing the first and second compactors using the pressure source and the vacuum source.

[0010] In accordance with another embodiment, apparatus is provided for forming and applying composite layups on a part having a multi-contoured surface. The apparatus includes a tool having a multi-contoured face substantially matching the contours of the part surface, a flexible bag on the tool, a manipulator, and a controller. The flexible bag covers and conforms to the contours of the tool face and is adapted to have a layup placed thereon and pressurized to compact the layup against the part surface. The manipulator manipulates the tool into proximity to the part and places the layup on the part surface. The controller controls the operation of the manipulator and pressurization of the bag. The apparatus may further comprise an inflatable bladder between the tool face and the bag for compacting the layup against the part surface. In one embodiment, the tool is formed of structural foam.

[0011] According to still another embodiment, apparatus is provided for forming and applying composite layups on a part having a multi-contoured surface. The apparatus includes a tool, a robotic manipulator, an automatic composite fiber placement machine, a locator system, a compactor, and control means. The tool includes a multi-contoured face substantially matching the contours of the part surface. The robotic manipulator has the tool mounted thereon for manipulating the tool. The automatic composite fiber placement machine includes a fiber placement head for forming a multi-ply composite layup on the tool face. The locator system generates a set of location data that locates the fiber placement head, the tool face and the part surface relative to each other in a common spatial reference system. The compactor on the tool compacts the layup against the part surface, and the control means controls the operation of the manipulator, the automatic fiber placement machine and the compactor, based on the location data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

[0012]

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a functional block diagram of apparatus for forming and applying composite layups having complex geometries.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a perspective view of a multi-contoured nose section for an airplane having a composite doubler applied and compacted thereon

in accordance with the disclosed embodiments.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of an isometric view of a tool used to form and apply the doubler shown in FIG. 2, a compaction bag and bladder not shown for clarity. FIG. 4 is an illustration of a side view of apparatus for forming and applying composite layups having complex geometries to the nose section shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is an illustration of a combined sectional and diagrammatic view of the tool and locator system.

FIG. 6A is a sectional view of the tool when initially assembled.

FIG. 6B is an illustration of a perspective view of the tool shown in FIG. 6A.

FIG. 7A is an illustration similar to FIG. 6A but showing the bag having been drawn down against the tool surface.

FIG. 7B is an illustration similar to FIG. 6B but showing the bag having been drawn down against the tool surface.

FIG. 8A is an illustration of a sectional view of the tool showing an automatic fiber placement head forming a layup on the tool face.

FIG. 8B is an illustration of a perspective view of the tool, showing a layup having been partially formed on the tool face.

FIG. 9A is an illustration of a sectional view of the tool showing the layup having been placed on the part surface, and the tool bladder having been inflated to compact the layup against the part surface.

FIG. 9B is an illustration of a perspective view showing the tool placing the layup on the part surface.

FIG. 10 is an illustration similar to FIG. 9A but showing the bag on the tool having been inflated to further compact the layup against the part surface.

FIG. 11 is an illustration similar to FIG. 10, but showing the bag having been separated from the layup as a result of a vacuum being applied to the bag.

FIG. 12 is an illustration of a flow diagram showing a method of forming and placing layups having complex geometries on a multi-contoured part surface.

FIG. 13 is an illustration of a flow diagram of aircraft production and service methodology.

FIG. 14 is an illustration of a block diagram of an aircraft.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] Referring first to FIGS. 1-3, the disclosed embodiments relate to a method and apparatus for forming and placing a composite layup 20 on a substrate 22 having a complex geometry, which may comprise a multi-contoured surface 22 of the part 24 shown in FIG. 2. In the illustrated embodiment, the part 24 comprises the nose section of an airplane, and the layup 22 comprises a doubler 20 that reinforces an area 34 of the nose section 24. The apparatus includes a tool assembly 25 mounted on a suitable manipulator 36 that is operated by one or

more controllers 35. The manipulator 36 may comprise a robot or similar automated device that moves the tool assembly 25 along multiple axes in a reference system 55 based on set of programmed instructions used by the controller 35.

[0014] The tool assembly 25 includes a tool 26 having a multi-contoured tool face 28 that substantially matches the multi-contoured part surface 22 in the area 34 where the layup 20 is to be applied to the part 24. The tool assembly 25 also includes first and second compactors 54, 56 respectively for compacting the layup 20 against the part surface 22. The tool assembly 25 further includes a tool base 30 upon which the tool 26 is mounted. Each of the compactors 54, 56 respectively, is inflated and deflated respectively using a pressure source 62 and a vacuum source 64 operated by the controller(s) 35.

[0015] The layup 20 may be formed on the multi-contoured tool face 28 by an automatic fiber placement machine (AFP) 42 which may also be operated by the controller (s) 35. A locator system 45 generates a set of location data 45a that locates the position and orientation of the tool face 28 relative to the part surface 22 in the three dimensional spatial reference system 55. Similarly, the locator system 45 may be used by the controller 35 to locate and coordinate the movement of the AFP machine 42 relative to the tool face 28.

[0016] Attention is now directed to FIGS. 4 and 5 which illustrate additional details of the apparatus. In this embodiment, the manipulator 36 comprises a robot 36 mounted for linear movement along a pair of rails 38. The robot 36 includes a robot arm 40 having the tool assembly 25 mounted on the end thereof by means of a quick-change adapter 32 (FIG. 5). The quick-change adapter 32 allows differently configured tools 26 to be quickly mounted on the arm 40 in order to place differently configured layups 20 on different areas of the part 24 that have differing geometries. As previously mentioned, the robot 36 is operated by one or more programmed controllers 35 (FIG. 1) and is capable of displacing the tool assembly 25 along multiple axes within spatial reference system 55 (FIG. 5). The robot 36 manipulates the tool assembly 25 to place a doubler or other layup 20 in a targeted area 34 on the multi-contoured surface 22 of the part 24.

[0017] The AFP machine 42 may comprise a second robotic device 42a mounted for linear movement along the rails 38 and includes an automatic fiber placement head 44 mounted on the end of a robotic arm 46. As will be discussed below, the head 44 lays down multiple strips or courses of composite fiber tape or tows on the tool face 28 to form a multi-contoured layup 20 which is then placed and compacted onto the tool surface 22 by the tool assembly 25 positioned by the robot 36. In an alternate embodiment, the layups 20 may be kitted and delivered to the robot on a conveyor (not shown) or carousel (not shown).

[0018] The locator system 45 (FIG. 1) monitors and updates the position of the tool 26, and thus the tool face

28 (FIG. 1), relative to the part 24, and specifically the part surface 22. The use of the locator system 45 allows the tool assembly 25 and the robot 36 to be mobile, rather than being mounted in fixed positions. This mobility may improve placement accuracy while contributing to a lean manufacturing process. As previously mentioned, the locator system 45 (FIG. 1) generates a set of location data 45a (FIG. 1) in order to coordinate the movements of the AFP machine 42, the tool assembly 25 and the part 24 within the common spatial reference system 55 (FIG. 5). The location data 45a may be constantly updated and used in a closed feedback loop by the controller(s) 35 to achieve placement accuracy of the layup 20 on the part surface 22.

[0019] The locator system 45 may comprise one or more laser trackers 48 which develops position data by directing a laser beam 52 onto reflective targets 50 placed on the tool assembly 25 and the part 24. The locator system 45 may optionally further include photogrammetry cameras 33 which record the location of laser beam light reflected off of the reflectors 50 in order to measure the position of the tool assembly 25 relative to the parts surface 22 in the spatial coordinate system 55. The photogrammetry cameras 33 may comprise, for example and without limitation, commercially available cameras such as commercially available V-Star cameras. Using a combination of photogrammetry and laser tracker measurements of multiple targets 50, a determination may be made of the position of the tool face 20a relative to the part surface 22 in the common spatial reference system 55. The photogrammetry and laser tracking measurements of the locations of the targets 50 may be integrated together utilizing one or more computers and software programs which may comprise a part of the controllers 35. The locator system 45 including the reflective targets 50 may be similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 7,589,258.

[0020] Referring now particularly to FIG. 5, the tool 26 may comprise, for example and without limitation, a lightweight structural foam in which the tool face 28 may be formed by any of several well-known fabrication techniques such as, without limitation, machining and molding. The tool 26 may be fabricated from other low cost materials using low cost fabrication methods to reduce the cost of the tool 26. The first compactor 54 may comprise an inflatable bladder 54 which may be positioned on the tool face 28 or recessed slightly within the tool face 28, as shown at 54a. The second compactor 56 may comprise a flexible vacuum bag 56 which is sealed around its periphery 56a to the tool 26, thereby forming a pressurizable, substantially vacuum tight chamber 65 over the tool face 28. A breather 58 may be provided between the tool face 28 and the bag 56 to allow air movement under the bag 56 during evacuation. The bag 56 and the breather 58 both cover the tool face 28 thereby protecting the tool face 28 from damage, and facilitating removal of the layup 20 from the tool 26. The bag 56 may have a surface texture that allows composite layup pre-

preg to adhere to its surface during the layup process without distortion, yet is sufficiently elastic to inflate, compact and release the layup 20 onto the part surface 22. The bag 56 may be formed from, for example and without limitation, latex film, poly packaging film, or urethanes having textured or non-textured surfaces.

[0021] In the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 5, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A and 10, the bladder 54 is illustrated as a series of generally parallel, separate but interconnected bladders 54b that operate as a single bladder 54. However in other embodiments, the bladder 54 may comprise a single bladder extending over substantially the entire tool face 28. The bladder 54 may be shaped, sized and have its inflation sequenced to optimize compaction against the part surface 22. The bladder 54 and the bag 56 are each connected through a series of flow control valves 72 and three way control valves 70 to a pressure source 62 and a vacuum source 64. The control valves 70 are operated by the controller 74 which may be the same or different from the previously discussed controller(s) 35 (FIG. 1), and function to selectively couple either the pressure source 62 or the vacuum source 64 to the bladder 54 and the bag 56. Thus, the automatically operated control valves 70 may couple either or both the bladder 54 and the bag 56 with the pressure source 62 in order to pressurize and thereby inflate either the bladder 54 or the bag 56. Similarly, the control valves 70 may couple the vacuum source 64 to either the bladder 54 or the bag 56 in order to deflate the bladder 54, or evacuate the bag 56 which draws the bag 56 down onto the tool face 28. In some embodiments, the tool face 28 may be provided with vacuum grooves 60 that may also be coupled with the control valves 70 in order to assist in pressurizing/depressurizing the chamber 65.

[0022] FIGS. 6-11 illustrate use of the tool assembly 25 and sequential steps used to form a multi-contoured layup 24, and then place and compact it onto the part surface 22. Referring initially to FIGS. 6A and 6B, after securing the tool 26 on the tool base 30, the bag 56 and breather 58 are installed over the tool face 28, and the perimeter 56a of the bag 56 is sealed to the tool 26, forming a substantially vacuum tight, pressurizable chamber 65 (FIGS. 5 and 6) between the bag 56 and the tool 26. Vacuum lines 66 and pressure lines 68 (FIG. 5) are then installed and connected with both the bladder 54 and the bag 58. At this point, neither line 75 nor line 77 is connected to either the pressure source 62 or the vacuum source 64 through control valves 70 (FIG. 5), but rather are open to the atmosphere, consequently the bladder 54 and the chamber 65 are substantially at atmospheric pressure.

[0023] Referring now to FIGS. 7A and 7B, the tool assembly 25 is readied by connecting the vacuum source 64 to both lines 75 and 77 using control valves 70, which results in substantially full deflation of the bladder 54 and evacuation of air from the chamber 65. Evacuation of air from the chamber 65 causes the bag 56 to be drawn down onto the tool surface 28 so that the bag 56 conforms

substantially to the multiple contours of the tool face 28.

[0024] Referring to FIGS. 8A and 8B, with the bag 56 drawn down onto the tool face 28, the fiber placement head 44 may commence laying down composite fiber material onto the bag 56 according to a prescribed ply schedule. The plies conform to the contours of the tool face 28 as they are being formed by the AFP machine 42, consequently the layup 20 possesses contours substantially matching those of the part surface 22. Lines 75 and 77 remain coupled with the vacuum source 64 as the layup 20 is being formed on the tool face 28.

[0025] Referring to FIGS. 9A and 9B, after the layup 20 has been formed on the tool 26, the robot 36 moves the tool assembly 25 into proximity with the part 24, and applies the layup 20 at the desired position 34 (see FIG. 4) on the part surface 22. With the layup 20 applied to and contacting the part surface 22, the pressure source 62 is coupled with lines 75, while the vacuum source 64 remains coupled with line 77. Pressurization of lines 75 result in inflation of the bladder 54, causing the bladder 54 to inflate and apply pressure to the layup 20 which compacts the layup against the part surface 22. During this compaction of the layup 20 by the bladder 54, the bag 56 remains deflated as a result of the vacuum applied through line 77.

[0026] Next, as shown in FIG. 10, the pressure source 62 is coupled with the line 77 which pressurizes and inflates the bag 56, causing it to expand and apply pressure to the layup 20 which further compacts the layup 20 against the part surface 22.

[0027] FIG. 11 illustrates the next step in the process in which the vacuum source 64 is coupled with both lines 75 and 77, resulting in deflation of both the bladder 54 and the bag 56. Deflation of bag 56 causes the bag 56 to separate and retract away from the layup 20. Upon separation of the bag 56 from the layup 20, the robot 36 returns the tool assembly 25 to a standby position (not shown) in readiness for the next layup/application cycle.

[0028] Attention is now directed to FIG. 12 which broadly illustrates the steps of a method of forming and applying composite layups to a multi-contoured part surface. Beginning at step 76, a tool 26 is fabricated which, in the illustrated example, may be performed by forming a structural foam into the desired shape having a multi-contoured tool face 26 that substantially matches the part surface 22. As previously mentioned, the structural foam may be formed into the desired tool shape using any of various known fabrication processes including but not limited to machining and molding. Next, at step 78, the vacuum/pressure lines 75, 77 are placed in the tool 26 and coupled with the flow control valves 72. At step 80, a set of location data is generated, using photogrammetry and/or laser tracking techniques previously described, or other techniques, in order to locate the tool face 26 relative to the part surface 22. At step 82, vacuum is applied to both the bladder 54 and the bag 56, causing the bag 56 to be drawn down onto the multi-contoured tool face 26. At step 83, a composite layup is formed on the tool

face 26 by using the AFP machine 42 to form one or more plies over the bag 56 which conforms to the tool face 26.

[0029] With the multi-contoured layup 20 having been formed, then, at step 84, the robot 36 or other manipulator moves the tool assembly 25 into proximity with the part 24, and places the layup 20 onto the part surface 22. Next, as shown at step 86, the bladder 54 is pressurized, causing it to inflate and apply compaction pressure to the layup 20 while the vacuum bag 56 remains deflated. Then, at step 88, the bag 56 is also pressurized, causing it to inflate and apply additional compaction pressure to the layup 20 which further compacts the layup 20 against the part surface 22. Following compaction, vacuum is applied first to the bag 56 and then to the bladder 54, causing each of them to deflate and draw away from the layup 20. In one practical embodiment of the method, the bladder 54 is inflated for one minute while vacuum is applied to the bag 56. Then, the bag 56 is inflated for one minute, following which vacuum is applied to the bag 56 assist in pulling the bag 56 away from the compacted layup 20. Finally, at step 92, the tool assembly 25 is retracted to a standby position, in readiness to repeat the layup formation and placement cycle.

[0030] Embodiments of the disclosure may find use in a variety of potential applications, particularly in the transportation industry, including for example, aerospace, marine and automotive applications. Thus, referring now to FIGS. 13 and 14, embodiments of the disclosure may be used in the context of an aircraft manufacturing and service method 94 as shown in Figure 13 and an aircraft 96 as shown in Figure 14. Aircraft applications of the disclosed embodiments may include, for example, a wide variety of assemblies and subassemblies such as, without limitation, structural members and interior components. During pre-production, exemplary method 94 may include specification and design 98 of the aircraft 96 and material procurement 100. During production, component and subassembly manufacturing 102 and system integration 104 of the aircraft 96 takes place. Thereafter, the aircraft 96 may go through certification and delivery 106 in order to be placed in service 108. While in service by a customer, the aircraft 96 is scheduled for routine maintenance and service 110 (which may also include modification, reconfiguration, refurbishment, and so on).

[0031] Each of the processes of method 94 may be performed or carried out by a system integrator, a third party, and/or an operator (e.g., a customer). For the purposes of this description, a system integrator may include without limitation any number of aircraft manufacturers and major-system subcontractors; a third party may include without limitation any number of vendors, subcontractors, and suppliers; and an operator may be an airline, leasing company, military entity, service organization, and so on.

[0032] As shown in FIG. 14, the aircraft 96 produced by exemplary method 94 may include an airframe 112 with a plurality of systems 114 and an interior 116. Examples of high-level systems 114 include one or more

of a propulsion system 118, an electrical system 120, a hydraulic system 122, and an environmental system 124. Any number of other systems may be included. The disclosed method may be employed to fabricate components, structural members, assemblies or subassemblies used in the interior 116 or in the airframe 112. Although an aerospace example is shown, the principles of the disclosure may be applied to other industries, such as the marine and automotive industries.

[0033] Systems and methods embodied herein may be employed during any one or more of the stages of the production and service method 94. For example, components, structural members, assemblies or subassemblies corresponding to production process 102 may be fabricated or manufactured in a manner similar to those produced while the aircraft 96 is in service. Also, one or more apparatus embodiments, method embodiments, or a combination thereof may be utilized during the production stages 102 and 104, for example, by substantially expediting assembly of or reducing the cost of an aircraft 96. Similarly, one or more of apparatus embodiments, method embodiments, or a combination thereof may be utilized while the aircraft 96 is in service, for example and without limitation, to maintenance and service 110.

[0034] Although the embodiments of this disclosure have been described with respect to certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the specific embodiments are for purposes of illustration and not limitation, as other variations will occur to those of skill in the art.

Claims

1. A method of forming and placing a composite layup (20) on a contoured part (24), comprising:

forming a contoured composite layup on a tool (25) that has at least two flexible compactors on it and is contoured to substantially match the contour of the part;

generating a set of location data (45a) representing the location of the part relative to the tool; using a manipulator (36) and the location data to move the tool into proximity to the part and place the contoured layup on the contoured part; compacting the layup against the part by inflating a bladder (54) on the tool; and **characterised by**

further compacting the layup against the part by inflating a bag (56) on the tool.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

retracting the bag (56) away from the compacted layup by deflating the bag (56).

3. The method of claim 1, comprising:

first applying vacuum to the bag (56) and then to the bladder (54) causing the bag (56) and the bladder (54) to deflate and draw away from the composite layup (20).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the contoured composite layup is performed using an automatic fiber placement machine (42) to automatically place composite material on the tool.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein generating the location data is performed by determining the three-dimensional (3-D) position of the tool contour relative to the 3-D position of the part contour in a common 3-D reference system (55).
6. Apparatus for applying composite layups (20) on a contoured substrate (22), comprising:

a tool (25) adapted to be mounted on a manipulator (36) for moving the tool into proximity to the substrate, the tool including a contoured tool face (28) substantially matching the contour of the substrate;

a first flexible compactor including a vacuum bag (56) sealed to the tool for compacting a layup onto the substrate, the first compactor covering the tool face and adapted to have a composite layup placed thereon; and **characterised by** a second flexible compactor including a flexible, inflatable bladder (54) on the tool between the first compactor and the tool face for compacting the layup onto the substrate; and control means for controlling the first compactor and the second compactor, wherein the control means include a pressure source (62), a vacuum source (64) and a controller (74) for selectively coupling the pressure source and the vacuum source with the bag and the bladder.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Formen und Aufbringen eines Verbundlaminats (20) auf ein konturiertes Teil (24), das folgende Schritte aufweist:

Formen eines konturierten Verbundlaminats auf einem Werkzeug (25), an dem sich zumindest zwei flexible Kompaktierer befinden und dessen Konturen den Konturen des Teils im Wesentlichen entsprechen:

Erzeugen eines Satzes von Positionsdaten (45a), die die Position des Teils relativ zum Werkzeug wiedergeben;

Verwenden eines Manipulators (36) und der Positionsdaten zum Verbringen des Werk-

zeugs in die Nähe des Teils und zum Auflegen des konturierten Laminats auf das konturierte Teil;

Kompaktieren des Laminats in Richtung gegen das Teil, indem eine an dem Werkzeug befindliche Blase (54) aufgeblasen wird;

gekennzeichnet durch

weiteres Kompaktieren des Laminats in Richtung gegen das Teil, indem ein an dem Werkzeug befindlicher Beutel (56) aufgeblasen wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das ferner aufweist:

Entfernen des Beutels (56) von dem kompaktierten Laminat durch Entleeren des Beutels (56).

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das umfasst, zuerst an den Beutel (56) und dann an die Blase (54) Vakuum anzulegen, wodurch bewirkt wird, dass sich der Beutel (56) und die Blase (54) entleeren und von dem Verbundlaminat (20) entfernt werden.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Formen des Verbundlaminats unter Verwendung einer automatischen Faserlegemaschine (42) erfolgt, um das Verbundmaterial maschinell auf das Werkzeug aufzubringen.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Erzeugen der Positionsdaten durch Bestimmen der dreidimensionalen (3D) Position der Werkzeugkontur relativ zur 3D-Position der Kontur des Teils in einem gemeinsamen 3D-Referenzsystem (55) erfolgt.

6. Vorrichtung zum Aufbringen von Verbundlaminaten (20) auf ein konturiertes Substrat (22), die aufweist:

ein Werkzeug (25), das zum Befestigen an einem Manipulator (36) ausgebildet ist, um das Werkzeug in die Nähe des Substrats zu verfahren, wobei das Werkzeug eine konturierte Werkzeugfläche (28) aufweist, die im Wesentlichen der Kontur des Substrats entspricht; einen ersten flexiblen Kompaktierer, der einen Vakuumbbeutel (56) umfasst, der zum Pressen des Laminats auf das Substrat abgedichtet an das Werkzeug anschließt, wobei der erste Kompaktierer die Werkzeugfläche bedeckt und zum Auflegen eines Verbundlaminats darauf ausgebildet ist; und **gekennzeichnet ist durch** einen zweiten flexiblen Kompaktierer, der eine flexible aufblasbare Blase (54) umfasst, die auf dem Werkzeug zwischen dem ersten Kompaktierer und der Werkzeugfläche angeordnet ist, um das Laminat auf das Substrat zu pressen; und

eine Steuereinrichtung zum Steuern des ersten Kompaktierers und des zweiten Kompaktierers, wobei die Steuereinrichtung eine Druckquelle (62), eine Vakuumquelle (64) und eine Steuerung (74) zum selektiven Verbinden der Druckquelle und der Vakuumquelle mit dem Beutel und der Blase umfasst.

Revendications

1. Procédé de formation et de placement d'un composite laminé (20) sur une pièce à contours (24), qui comprend :

la formation d'un composite laminé à contours sur un outil (25) qui possède au moins deux compacteurs flexibles et est muni de contours destinés à correspondre sensiblement à celui de ladite pièce ;

la génération d'un ensemble de données de localisation (45a) qui représentent l'emplacement de ladite pièce par rapport audit outil ;

l'utilisation d'un manipulateur (36) et desdites données de localisation afin de déplacer ledit outil à proximité de ladite pièce et de placer ledit composite à contours sur ladite pièce à contours ;

la compaction dudit composite contre ladite pièce en gonflant un ballonnet (54) sur ledit outil ;

et caractérisé par
la compaction dudit composite contre ladite pièce en gonflant un sachet (56) sur ledit outil.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, qui comprend en outre :

la rétraction dudit sachet (56) à l'écart dudit composite compacté en dégonflant ledit sachet (56).

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, qui comprend :

l'application d'un vide audit sachet (56), puis audit ballonnet (54) afin que ledit sachet (56) et ledit ballonnet (54) se dégonflent et s'écartent dudit composite laminé (20).

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la formation dudit composite laminé à contours est effectuée à l'aide d'une machine de placement automatique de fibres (42) destinée à placer automatiquement un matériau composite sur ledit outil.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la génération desdites données de localisation est effectuée en déterminant la position en trois dimensions (3D) du contour dudit outil par rapport à la position en 3D du contour de ladite pièce dans un système

de référence 3D commun (55).

6. Appareil d'application de composites laminés (20) sur un substrat à contours (22), qui comprend :

un outil (25) adapté pour être installé sur un manipulateur (36) destiné à déplacer ledit outil à proximité dudit substrat, ledit outil comprenant une face d'outil à contours (28) qui correspond sensiblement au contour dudit substrat ;

un premier compacteur flexible qui comprend un sachet sous vide (56) collé plaqué contre ledit outil afin de compacter un composite sur ledit substrat, ledit premier compacteur recouvrant la face dudit outil et étant adapté pour être recouvert d'un composite laminé ; **et caractérisé par** un second compacteur flexible qui comprend un ballonnet flexible et gonflable (54) sur l'outil, entre ledit premier compacteur et la face dudit outil, afin de compacter ledit composite sur ledit substrat ; et

un moyen de commande destiné à contrôler ledit premier compacteur et ledit second compacteur, ledit moyen de commande comprenant une source de pression (62), une source de vide (64) et un contrôleur (74) destiné à relier sélectivement ladite source de pression et ladite source de vide audit sachet et audit ballonnet.

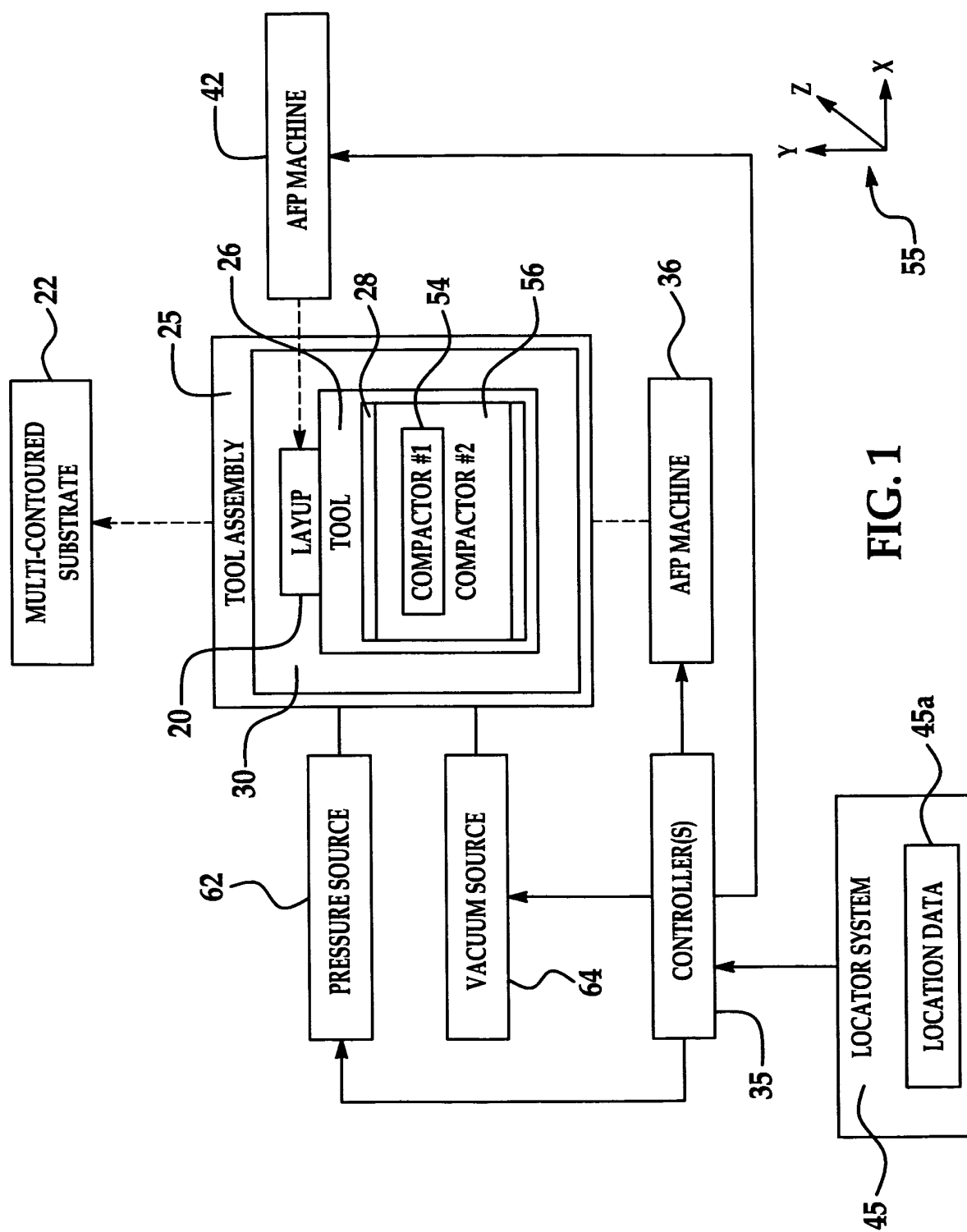


FIG. 1

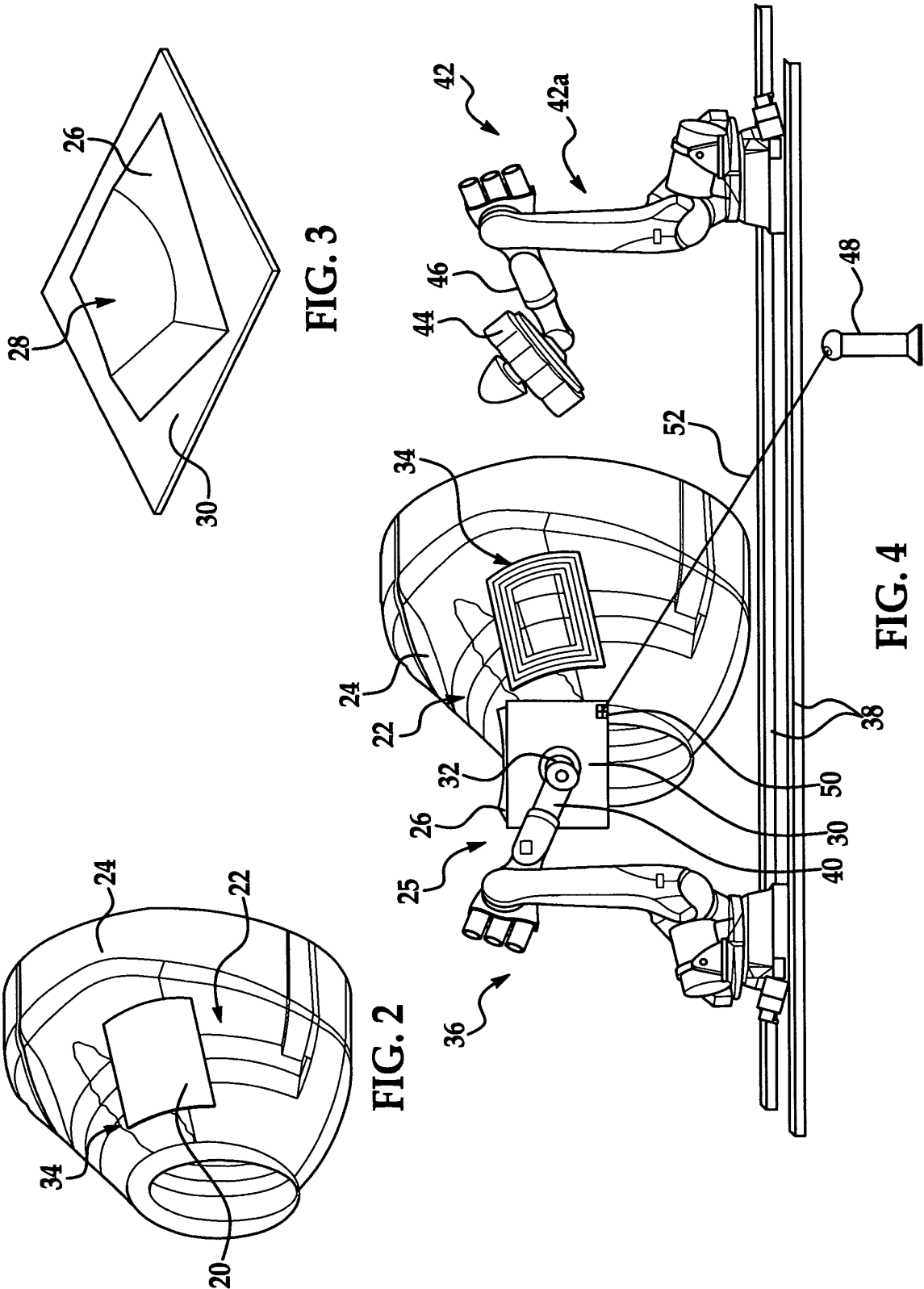
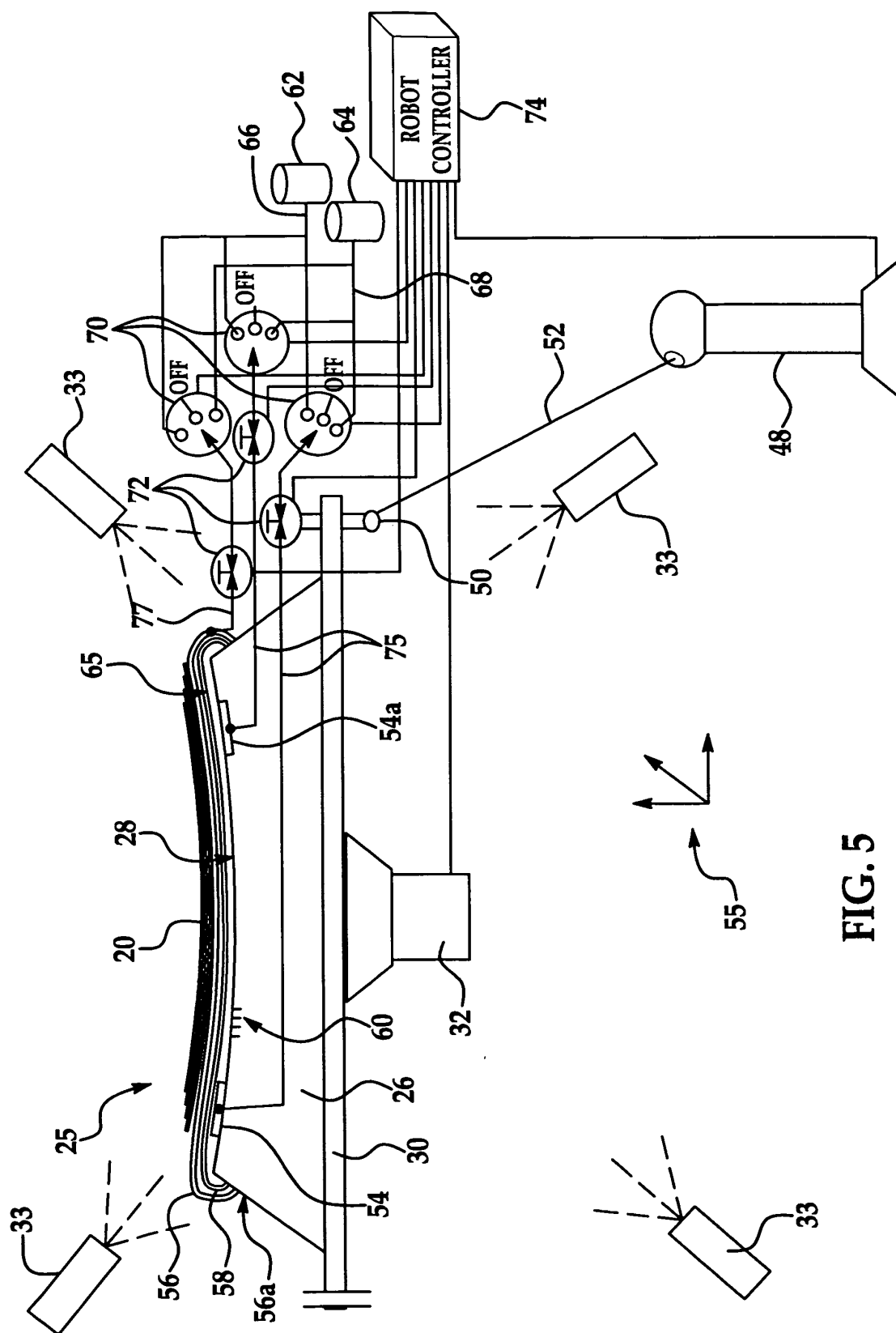


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4



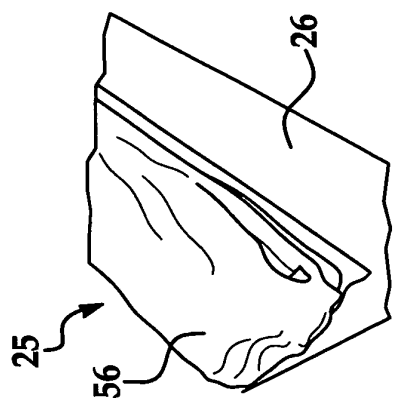


FIG. 6B

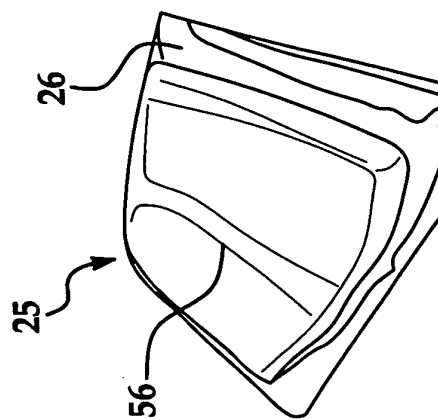


FIG. 7B

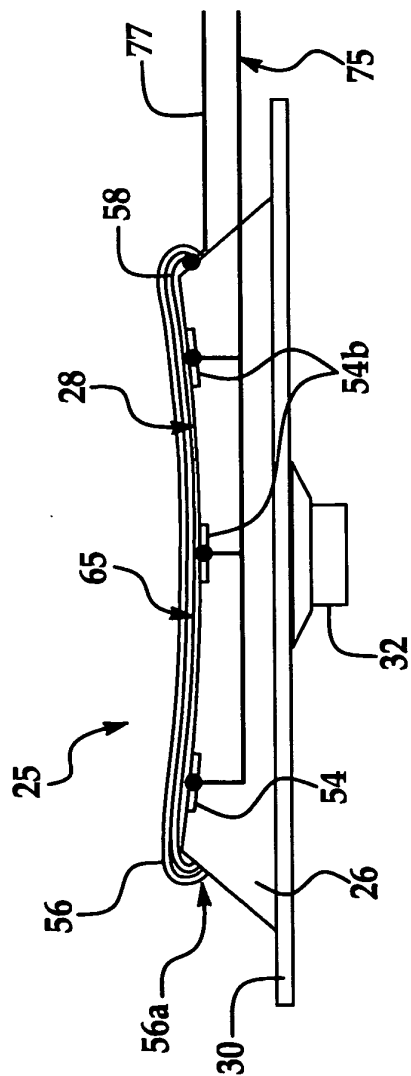


FIG. 6A

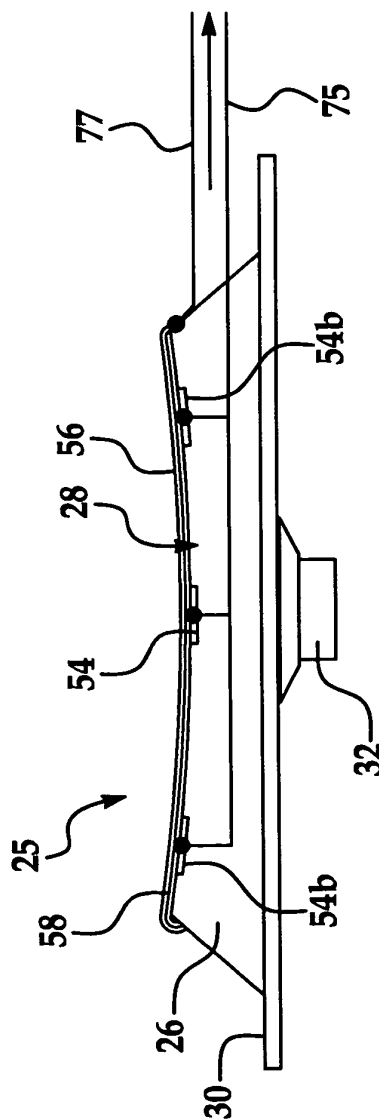


FIG. 7A

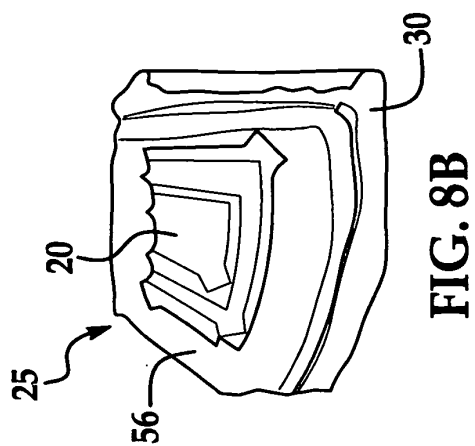


FIG. 9B

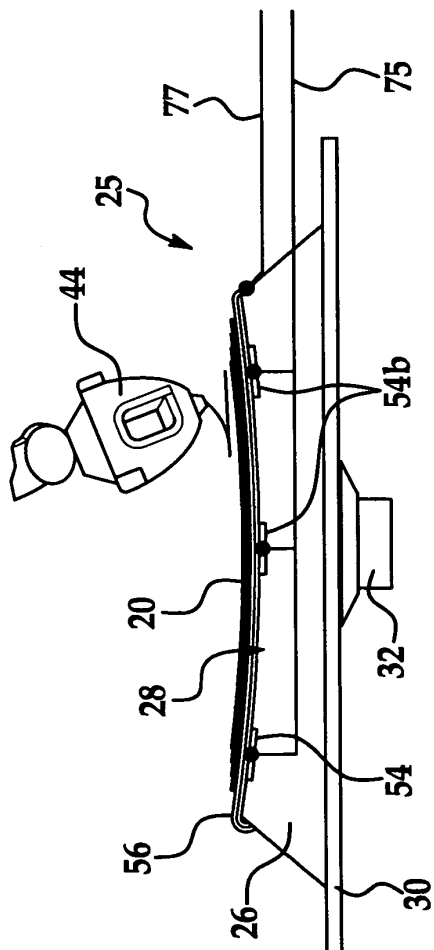
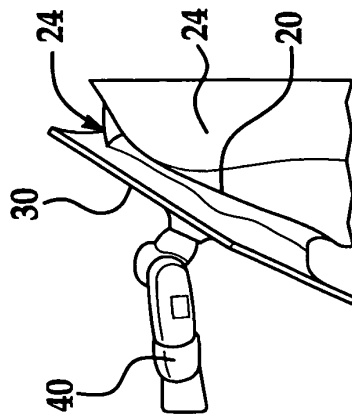


FIG. 8A

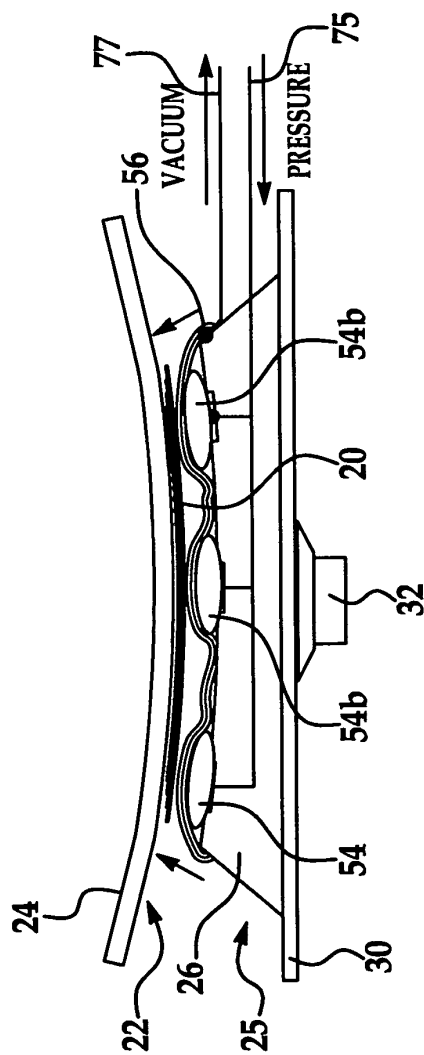


FIG. 9A

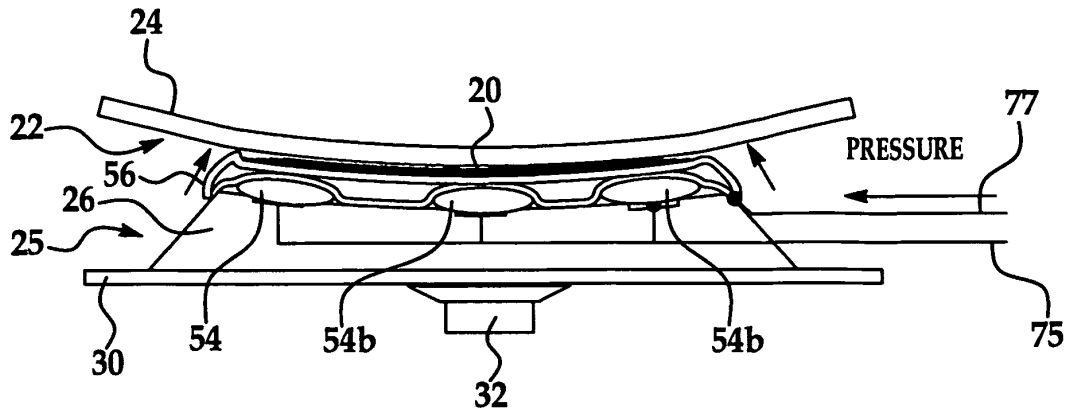


FIG. 10

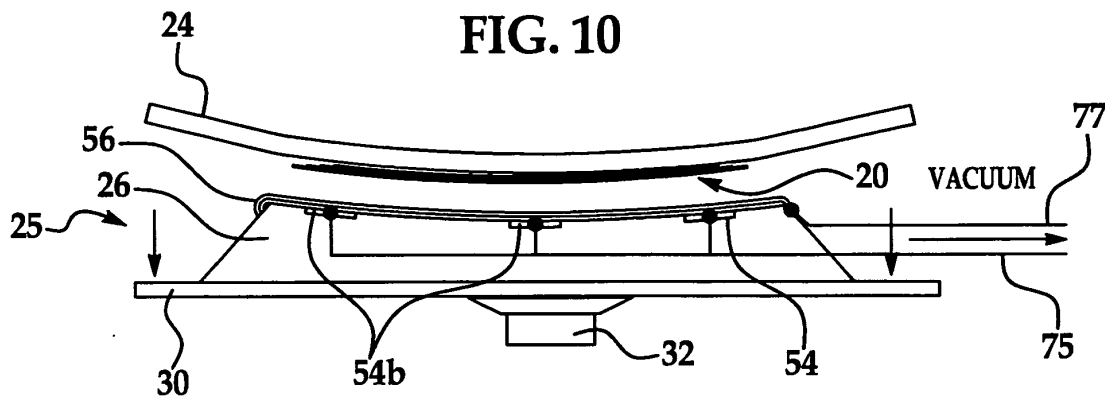
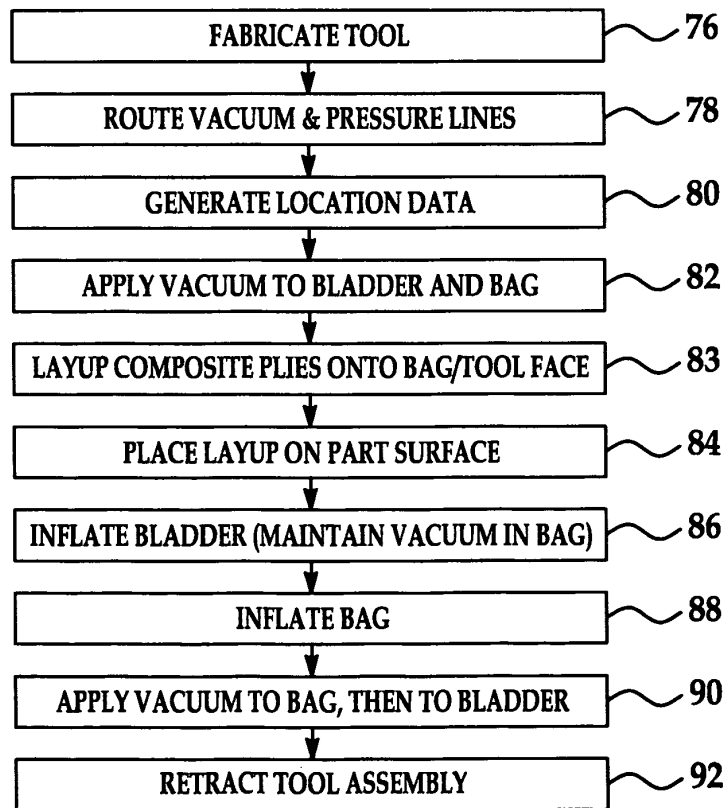


FIG. 11

FIG. 12



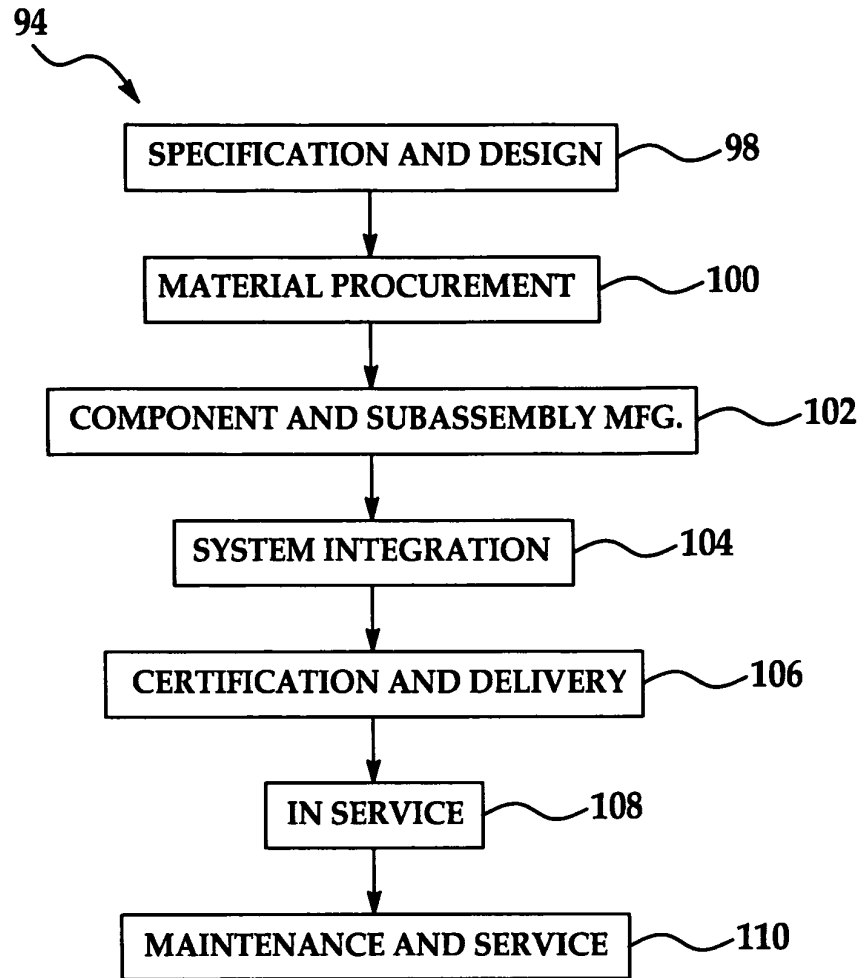


FIG. 13

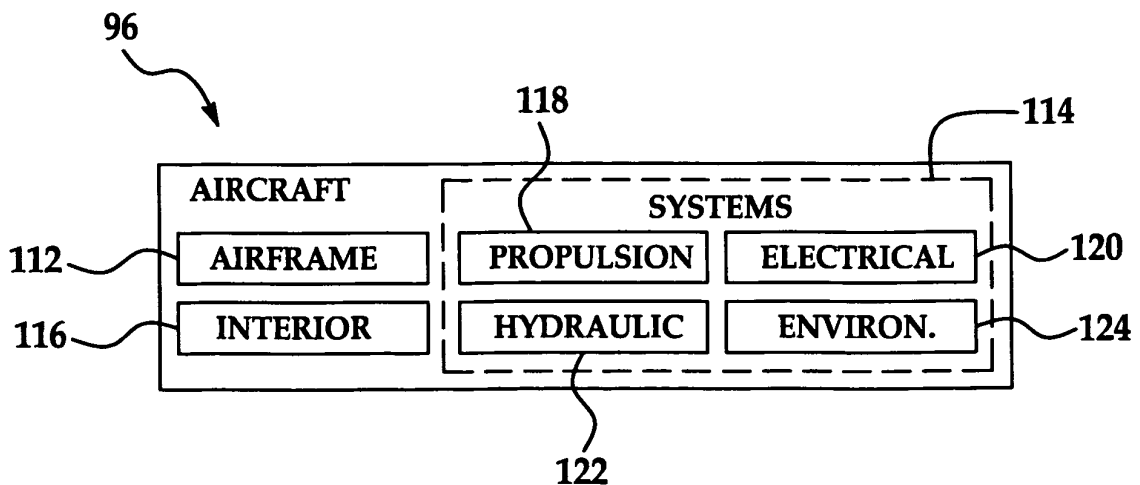


FIG. 14

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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